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case of *Gernhardt v. Industrial Accident Commission*,<sup>17</sup> where a maid in a sanitarium was injured on the premises at three o'clock in the afternoon, one hour in advance of the time she was to appear for duty. Compensation was denied. Another test is satisfied if the injury occurs in close proximity to the place of work and on a road or other way intended and contemplated by the contract as being the exclusive means of access to the place of work.<sup>18</sup> A third test is satisfied if the employee is so close to the scene of his labors, though not on the premises, that he is within the zone, environments, and hazards of his work.<sup>19</sup> This test seems reasonable on principle, though it is conceived that it may be a nice question when the laborer is "within the zone, environments, and hazards of his work."

J. J. P.

## Book Reviews

CASES ON NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS (Supplementary to Ames's Cases on Bills and Notes). By Zechariah Chafee, Jr. Published by the Editor, Langdell Hall, Cambridge. pp. 106.

This little volume contains an admirable collection of cases, most of them modern and most of them involving the construction of the Negotiable Instruments Law or the English Bills of Exchange Act. The cases are selected to present fundamental principles of law and not the petty minutiae of statutory interpretation. They deal with live problems of the modern business world, like those involved in the recent Knight, Yancey and Company frauds. (*Guaranty Trust Co. v. Hannay & Co.*, L. R. [1918] 2 K. B. 623). The inclusion of the California decision of *Crocker National Bank v. Byrne* (1918), 173 Pac. 752, leads one to expect that the forthcoming casebook by Professor Brannan and Professor Chafee will give us for the first time the negotiable instruments used in the mercantile world and the leading cases affecting their construction. This is more important and covers a much wider range than the old-fashioned law of bills and notes. An excellent feature of the supplementary cases is the constant reference to articles and notes in law

<sup>17</sup> (Oct. 8, 1919) 30 Cal. App. Dec. 129.

<sup>18</sup> Technically, this is as far as the principal cases go. See *supra*, n. 13. Olney, J., in the Starr case states by way of dictum that this test is too broad "if it was intended hereby to include injuries sustained on a public road or way, but the fundamental idea is sound when applied to a private means of access appurtenant, so to speak, to the employer's premises." From this it would appear that if the path in the Judson case had been public instead of private recovery would have been denied. It is submitted that the above dictum places too great a limitation on the fundamental principles to be deduced from the English and American cases as to the line at which employment begins, and that no such distinction is desirable. Cf. *supra*, note 7.

<sup>19</sup> *Hills v. Blair* (1914) 182 Mich. 20, 148 N. W. 243, dictum.

magazines where valuable light is thrown on the questions involved.

*A. M. Kidd.*

MILITARY LAW AND WAR-TIME LEGISLATION. Prepared by the War Department Committee on Education and Special Training. The West Publishing Company, St. Paul, 1919. pp. xviii, 858.

Military Law and War-Time Legislation, although issued in the name of the War Department Committee on Education and Special Training, is the work of Colonel John H. Wigmore, Dean of the Northwestern University Law School. It was prepared as a source-book of military law, using that latter expression in its broad and general sense. Despite the fact that the Students' Army Training Corps, for the special use of which it was intended, had lived out its brief life before the work was off the press, the author has made a welcome and useful contribution to the literature dealing with military law.

To the student of military law considered as a separate compartment in the general field of jurisprudence the work will prove invaluable. Works of undoubted merit dealing with this subject there are; notably Colonel Winthrop's Military Law and Precedents, and, within its more restricted field, Major Birkhimer's Military Government and Martial Law; but notwithstanding these valuable guides, military law is largely an uncharted wilderness, containing many fastnesses not yet penetrated by the explorer. As providing in panorama a view of the more important landmarks Dean Wigmore's book, though not all-sufficient, will prove extremely useful.

Valuable clues also may be afforded to the practicing attorney. Out of the expansion of the military establishment during the past two years many questions must, of necessity, arise, and Part II of Dean Wigmore's book may well be consulted in solving such questions. Setting forth as it does legislative enactments, regulations and general orders, federal judicial opinions of 1917 and 1918, and opinions of the Judge Advocate General, (these latter otherwise accessible only in the form of a digest), there is presented a compilation that the lawyer would do well not to overlook when dealing with problems within this field.

*Eugene M. Prince.*

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## Books Received

INTRODUCTION TO THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. CASES ON LAW OF PROPERTY, VOL. II. By Harry A. Bigelow. West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn., 1919. pp. ix, 741.

JUSTICE AND THE POOR. By Reginald Heber Smith. Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. (Bulletin 13), 1919. New York. pp. xiv, 271.